office of Foreign Secretary for some years, I can conscientiously affirm that neither by word nor by deed has anything been done which could create a just cause of irritation between the two countries. [Cheers.] The noble Lord has alluded to the two points of difference between the United States and Great Britain—viz., the

noble Lord has alluded to the two points of difference between the United States and Great Britain—viz., the question of the recruitment, and the question of Central America. With regard to the recruitment, that question entirely arese from proposals made to us with respect to persons desirous of entering into the Queen's service. We did not even contemplate accepting any of those offers without due reference to the neutrality laws of the United States, which, I entirely agree with the noble lord, it is as much our interest and cuty to upheld as it can be those of the United States themselves [Hear, hear]. It is not our duty, indeed, to encroach upon the laws of any other country; but we have an interest—a British interest—in the neutrality laws of the United States being maintained. The maintenance, therefore, of those laws was our first thought, as they constituted the principal part of our instructions; and the moment we accertained that the recruitment could not be carried on without the danger—not on the part of our own agents, but of persons who assumed to be our agents—of violating the neutrality laws of the United States, we agreed to relinquish the whole scheme. Your lordships have seen from the papers which have been laid on the table, that there is nothing which could be expected from one nation towards another, from one Government towards another, from one gentleman towards another, that we have not done or offered to do in order to afford reparation to the United States for any offense—however unintentional on our part—which they can conceive has been committed [Hear]. My Lords, the last dispatch that was written on this subject, which was a resumé of the whole matter, in answer to the long dispatch of Mr. Mancy, can hardly yet have reached the United States;

was written on this subject, which was a result of Mr.
whole matter, in answer to the long dispatch of Mr.
Marcy, can hardly yet have reached the United States;
and therefore upon the question of the recruitment I
am exceedingly anxious not to say any more at present.
But, as far as I have been able to ascertain what are

But, as far as I have been able to ascertain what are the impressions which that dispatch has produced in this country, I think the general opinion is that we have effered a complete satisfaction to the Government of the United States, and that the only thing which we certainly have not done has been to recall Mr. Crampton and the Consuls, because we do not think they have merited that censure and that punishment. [Cheers.] There would have been no shortcoming on the part of her Majesty's Government if we had seen reason to adopt a contrary course, or no hesitation to deal

reason to adopt a contrary course, or no hesitation to deal everely with any agent who should so far have forgotten his duty and been so unmindful of his instructions as to

his duty and been so unmindful of his instructions as to violate the laws of the United States; but being con-vinced that that had not been done, and having in our possession the means of proving to the United States that it was not done, I think notody will require of us

percession the means of proving to the United States that it was not done, I think nebody will require of us to racrifice our agents and to purchase a conciliation with the United States by doing that which would be both shabby and dichonorable [Cheers]. With regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer freaty. I think it impossible that language could be more clear or more precise in its meaning than the language employed in that instrument [Hear, hear]. The treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying or strengthening of places not already in the possession of either country. I do not see how there can be two interpretations of its terms. It was intended for a specific object—first, the construction of a canal, and then its maintenance free for the use of the world, prohibiting any erconchiment on the part of the United States and Great Britain, which were the contracing and guaranteeing parties; but all its provisions were prospective, and there is certainly nothing in it which implies that we were to give up Honduras and Ruatan, or to evacuate or alter our position in any respect from what it was before the corclusion of the treaty. It is impossible that the very able man—Sir Henry Bulwer—who

was before the corclusion of the treaty. It is sup-ble that the very able man—Sir Henry Bulwer—who negotiated the treaty on the part of Great Britain, could have taken upon himself, without instructions— even without the knowledge of the Government—to abandon any portion of British territory or British interests; and so far frem naving done anything of interests; and so far frem naving done anything of

interests; and so far from naving done anything of that soit, he made a stringent proviso, which was actively diged by Mr. Clayton, that the treaty should not touch Honduras, or affect any of its dependencies [Hear]. When Mr. Buchanan came over to this courty we heard for the first time that there was an entirely new interpretation to be put upon the treaty. It was no longer to be looked upon as a prospective arrangement, but one for the evacuation of British territory, and we were told that we were to blams, and were the cause—I will not say of a quarrel between the two countries, but—of irritation and complaint on the part of the United States, because we had not fulfilled the engagements of the treaty by evacuating all the territory we possessed in Central

plaint on the part of the United States, because we had not fulfilled the engagements of the treaty by evacuating all the territory we possessed in Central America. I told Mr. Buchanan—what was the perfect truth—that that was the first time I had heard such an interpretation put upon the treaty. He replied that in his country there was no doubt upon the subject. I then said that—however clear the terms of the treaty might appear to me—to call in a third party, an impartial judge, to determine what should be the interpretation of the treaty, would be the fairest curse to pursue between Governments as between individuals. I also added that we certainly had no wish to possess territory in Central America; that we did not desire

I also added that we certainly had no wish to possess territory in Central America; that we did not desire to extend our influence in that part of the world; that we were perfectly ready to enter into such engagements as would salisfy the United States, and even our own people at home [Hear] upon that score; that it was therefore indifferent to us who was called in to arbitrate; that we should be prepared to abide by the decision, whatever it was; but that to do what was not contemplated by the treaty, because we were told

the decision, whatever it was; but teat to do what was not contemplated by the treaty, because we were told that a certain interpretation was not put upon it which we could not admit, was not a course which one Government should propose to another, and to which certainly no independent Government would submit [Cheers]. I then fore proposed—what is by no means uncommon in such cases—that the matter should be

uncommon in such cases—that the matter should be referred to arbitration. To that proposal, although it has been so long before the Government of the United

[Cheers]. I there fore proposed—what is by no means uncommon in such cases—that the matter should be referred to arbitration. To that proposal, although it has been so long before the Government of the United States, we have as yet received no answer; and therefore upon this question also I do not wish to enter further, because I am convinced that, when the subject really comes to be considered in the United States—when the public opinion of that country is brought to bear upon it as upon all other political questions—when the American people are made acquainted with our assurances as to baving no desire to extend our territory or our influerce in Central America, and as to our sincere wish to enter into engagements sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man, our offer of accommodation will not be refused [Hear, hear]. I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have heard with the greatest satisfaction from the noble Lord, who is a far better judge of these matters than I can be, that among all classes in the United States there exist the most friendly feelings toward this country. I say I heard that statement with the greatest satisfaction, because by certain official men—there have been laxguage held and acts performed which, if held and done by any member of this House—not to say any member of the Majesty's Government—would be justly denounced, both by your Lordships and the people out of doors, as the language and acts of a man who desired to embroil the two countries in hostilities [Cheers]. Therefore it is that I heard with peculiar satisfaction from the noble Lord, of the friendly feelings cutertained by the great mas of American citizens towards this country. I think the people of the United States can have no doubt of the existence of similar feelings here [Hear]. I believe there never has been in Engiand any hombite feeling towards the United States; and, notwithe feeling towards the United States; and, notwithe feeling towards the United States; and, notwithe feeling towards the Cultured States.

Hear

The motion was then agreed to, and the House ad-

CONVICTION OF PALMER, THE POISONER The final scene in the trial of Palmer, the poisoner

The Jury retired to consider their vertical at eighteen minutes past two, the Judges also retiring; and the prisoner, who were upon his features an expression of nute despair, was then according to such cases, taken down below.

The crawde in the Court broke up into noisy convertical courts a taken down.

s thus described in the report of The Daily News

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON AND ARABIA.

The United States mail steamship Ericsson, from Liverpool on the 2sth ult., arrived here yesterday morning, and the Arabia, from Liverpool on the 31st, arrived last evening. The news is a week later than

by our previous advices.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steamship City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th.

The only feature of importance is the British Par-liament had been the moving, by the Earl of Elgin in the House of Lords, for copies of the dispatches re aing to the sending of troops to the Canadas. Lord Elgin expressed his regret that the present differences with the United States should have arisen, and hoped they would be speedily arranged.

Lord Clarendon stated in reply that Britain had made the amplest apology for the recruiting basiness, but could not consent to recall Mr. Crampton; that an offer had been made by the British Government to refer the Central American affair to arbitration, which offer had not been yet accepted; that Britain is animated by the most friendly feeling toward the United States, and that such would eventually be admitted by the United States; that, notwithstanding, language had been used in the Congress of the U-ited States which, if used in Britain, would have been denounced as tending to embroil the two countries; and, finally, that if, as Lord Elgin had stated, five minutes' couversation between Mr Marcy and Lord Clarendon would suffice to settle the business; he (Clarendon) would willingly meet Mr. Marcy half-way across the Atlantic.

Lord Panmure then stated that the troops sent to Canada were merely to replace those withdrawn during the Russian War.

It has been announced in the Spanish Cortes that the Spanish Government will take energetic measures to obtain justice in the difficulty with Mexico arising out of wrongs inflicted on Spanish subjects.

The intelligence brought by the City of Baltimore

of the recognition of Father Vijil as Minister from Nicarsgua has not tended to diminish the anxiety with respect to relations with the United States The London Times, after saying that "it really seems as if demands on the one side and concessions on the other "had reached their utmost limit," suggests that the United States should send to London a special Embassador, or accredit the present Minister with plenipotentiary powers to settle the dispute amicably.

There was a rumor that Lord Eigin is to be sent as plenipotentiary to Washington to endeavor to arrange matters. Another rumor says that Sir H. L. Bulwer will be the envoy.

The steamer Glasgow arrived in the Clyde on the the 30th ult.

On the 29th the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount to 5 \$ cent.

On the 29th the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount to 5 \$\psi\$ cent.

With a very limited trade demand, the Liverpool Cotton market, up to We cheesday evening, was inanimate, and prices of all descriptions were easier, to the extent of 1:164. \$\pi_cl\$ do not be ordinary and inferior qualities. Thursday there was no market. On Friday, the greater ease in money rather steaded the trade, and prices about recovered. Sales of the week were \$\phi_cl\$ do not prices about recovered. Sales of the week were \$\phi_cl\$ do not prices and \$\phi_cl\$. The stead of the trade, and prices about recovered. Sales of the week were \$\phi_cl\$ for the prices of \$\phi_cl\$ do not price and \$\phi_cl\$. Fair Mobiles, \$\phi_cl\$, \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$ for \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$ for \$\phi_cl\$ did in \$\phi_cl\$

iss); Hars, 134; Refined, 140; Straits, 137; Bauca, 139; Speller steady at £23 15; on the spet.

MOSEY more abundant, at 4 the Bank of England had reduced to International terms of discount to 5 \$\psi\$ cent. Bullion increased \$2.56,000. Coxsots closed (Frsixy) 944 234; for morey, and \$\psi\$ 300 (Frsixy) 944 234; for morey, and \$\psi\$ 200 (Frsixy) 944 254; for morey.

24. an Stocks remained without business or marked varia-American Scientification of the Manufacture of Manuf The Very LATEST.—London, Saturday, May 31, p.m.—The closing price of Consols this afternoon was 941 394 for money, and 86 384 for July account.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856. The report of the bad health of the Empress Eugenie is now most emphatically contradicted. It eriginated, so far as England is concerned, with the correspondent of The Morning Herald, and it cannot be denied that the ceremony of the Imperial baptism has been postponed on account of her weakness, which gave rise to the exaggeration.

The breach between Austria and Russia widens, and petty personal affairs continue to be mixed up with the great political separation of the interests of the two Empires. Prince Gorchakoff's appointment to the place of Count Nesselrode was deeply resented at Vienna, and accordingly when the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs appointed Baron Brunnow to be Embassador at the Court of Schönbrunn, it was intimated to the Rus sian Embassy that with every regard for the Baron. the Baroness could not be received at Court, having been divorced from her first husband, and having cloped with Baron Brunnow. The able Russiau diplomatist was accordingly sent to Paris until another berth might be provided for him. In the meantime Count Orloff, slighted in the person of his protegé, did not make his appearance on the reception of the Archduke, Max Ferdinand, at Paris, excusing himself on account of his sore eyes; but Baron Brunnow and all the Russian resieyes; but Baron Brunnow and all the Russian residents likewise abstained from coming forward, and their absence made considerable impression on the Austrians.

The speeches of Count Cavour in the Chambers at Turin are gall and wormwood to old Ra-detzky at Milan, since the Lombards get evidently stirred up, and revolutionary writings on the wall, similar to those which were followed by the outbreak in 1848, are reappearing all over Lombardy. England and France are rather alarmed at these symptoms, their policy not being directed against Austria, including Milan; it is exclusively bent upon Naples, in view of an outbreak, as an opportunity for an intervention, re-Sulting in the restoration of the Murat dynasty. King Bomba, always a headstrong blockhead, and fully saturated with the ideas of divine right, refuses to make any concessions, and prepares for resistance against the dictation of England and France, even if Austria should back the uncalledfor advice. The Pope, somewhat frightened by events looming in the future, again intends to steer between the difficulties, and to pursue a middle course. He proposes accordingly an Italian Congress of Princes, to which France would likewise be invited, as one of the occupying powers; but Protestant England could in no case expect to have a vote among the Catholic Princes, assembled have a vote among the Catholic Princes, assembled to take into consideration the reforms which may safely be introduced. Piedmont, even if backed by France, would certainly remain in mi-mority, since Austria, Naples, the Pope, Tuscany, Parma and Modena are certain to support one another. The dodge is clever, and might, perhaps, lead to an Italian customs union. Still, Cardinal

Antonelli finds that even the idea of a Congress would be a concession to the revolutionary party, stirring up the spirit of Italian unity and acknowledging that the Italians have a right to complain. He is, therefore, ready to resign his post as Prime Minister, and it is not impossible that his resignation may be accepted; and Cardinal Viale Prela has great chances of becoming his successor. New that the Notes of Count Cavour have had such alarming results, the publication of the Sardinian Memorandum will probably be suppressed. Austria would regard it as an open provocation of re-

bellion in Lombardy.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed Commis siener, on the part of England, for arranging the final Constitution of the Danubian Principalities, after having ascertained the wishes of the popula tion. Depend upon it, that the result of the in-quest will be a plan for the union of the provinces, though Austria and Turkey are averse to the scheme. England and France have made up their minds to transform the lower basin of the Danube into a neutral kingdom, and Russia has no objection to such a result, since the eventual sovereign of the country cannot fail to become the ally and the tool of the Czar, on account of the religious connection of the two countries. In the meantime, Stirbey, the Austrianizing Hospodar of term of office ceased on the 14th inst , continues to intrigue at Constantinople, and it is said that, being supported by the Austrian Internuncio, and not opposed by the French embas-sador, he has succeeded in being appointed Kaima-kan, that is to say, Licutenant of the Province, during the time of the inquest to be made by the Commission. We state this fact with some reserve, though it is certain that he has lately sent 40,000 ducats—equal to about one million dollars—to Constantinople to bribe the principal members of the Turkish Government. goes a great way among the Pashas who have been civilized at Paris and London.

A convention for evacuating the Turkish terri-

tory within the next six months has been signed tory within the next six months has been signed at Constantinople by the Embassadors of England, France, Austria, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. No foreign troops, accordingly, are to remain on any point of the Turkish empire after the first of November, and the Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish contingent are handed over to the Turkish Government, which avails itself, likewise, of an opportunity to acquire the serviceable horse and mules of the English army not to be carried back to England. The Sultan fully confides in his native forces fer controlling or repressing the outbreaks which may occasionally happen within next months, in connection with the publication of

the Hat Hamsyoun.

The good understanding between the English and French troops is fast disappearing. Indeed, there were lately some quarrels among the privates in the Crimea, which have created bad blood. The English officers, too, feel themse ves somewhat slighted by the official publication of the history of the war by the French historiographer, M. Baza-court, who barely mentions them.

The Central American difficulty seems to get

more serious. The Government, in anticipation of Mr. Crampton's return, excites the public by articles in the Press, not calculated to settle the complications; and by clever management it suc-ceeds in evading any Parliamentary discussion of the subject. Sir Henry Bulwer's appointment to the Commission for settling the future condition of Moldo-Wallachia, silences his brother, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Bright is still prevented by dis-case from attending Parliament, and Cobden, who has lost his only son, is likewise absent. All the other leaders of the peace party and of the cotton interest have not sufficient pluck to force a debate about the American complications, upon Lord Pal To-day's leading article in The Times is well worth serious consideration, for it was inspired by the Foreign Office, and the concluding remarks about the personal interest of the American Ambassadors to make their short stay in England, never exceeding three years, a steppingstone for their own future aggrandizement in States, is calculated to enlist your best attention.

It is really a most important feature of Mr. Pierce's

Administration that his Embassadors seem more
eager to prevent than to favor the amicable settle-

eager to prevent than to layor the ment of international disputes. "But," says The Times, "the exigencies of domestic politics are urgent, "and an American Embassador's stay here is short." The Conservative party, on Saturday last, reorganized itself at the meeting of the Carlton Club. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, the Duke of ton, the two Peels, Mr. A. Hayward, the cor-respondent of The Morning Chronicle, and several other Peelites of minor importance, were strongly denounced for maintaining their connection with a Club the principles of which they have abandoned. The motion for formally excluding them was ulti-mately withdrawn, but the speeches made were sufficiently strong to show to those gentlemen that their presence is annoying to a majority of the Club, and must cease in future. The whole affair makes greater noise in society than in the papers. Still, it is more than a simple party squabble, and shows that the decomposition of the old partie progresses most rapidly, impossible though it be guess what new form they may assume, and to guess what new form they may assume, and upon what platform they could be reconstituted. Indeed, it seems that they are to split up into many cliques, and in consequence of this the problem of Parliamentary government must have a new solution, since the old government by the two parties alternating in office cannot be carried

DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION. DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
In the House of Lords, on the 27th uit., the Earl of
Eigh moved for returns of dispatches to the Governor
and Lieutenant-Governors of the British North American colonics on the military establishment to be main tained in them, and a cepy of the report of the Com-missioners appointed in 1854 to inquire into the best means of organizing the militia of Canada, and promeans of organizing the minute of Canada, and pro-prioring an efficient and economical means of defense or the colony. He did not wish to embarrass the Gov-ernment by the motion; but he thought the rumor that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada was liekely to greate an uneasy feeling in the United States, and into the congress to adopt measures of precaution and defense that would stil further complicate the present relations of England and America. He deplored the opinion, now gaining too much ground among us, that there was a strong hoetile feeling against England on the part of the Americans generally. That enmity to England was felt and expressed more by foreigners, the refugees and enigrants from Great Britain, and disgraced rather the land of their birth than that of their adoption. All the better class of Americans were animated by kinoly feelings to this country; and there never was a time when the interests of the two nations were more closely bound together. He therefore deeply deplored the continuance of the enlistment contioversy between the two Governments. As to the questions connected with Central America, it was the interest of this country to maintain the independence of those States; but the Government was the interest of this country to maintain the in dependence of thore States; but the Governmen had put the most restrictive interpretation on the Clayten-Bulwer Treaty; it insisted that the parties to it might continue to exercise a right of protection in Central America; and he feared the arguments for so doing might be turned against themselves. Reverting to the proposed increase of the military force in Cana-da, he contended that the reduction of the number of troops there was not caused by the Russian war; in was the result of a policy deliberately adopted to re-lieve the Home Government of expense, and, to a cer-tain degree, to excite a nifitary spirit in the colonists themselves. This policy had been most successful. He would not oppose an increase in the unitary force in Canada, provided there was a distinct understand-ing that it was for Imperial purposes only, and not a colonial measure, or not intended to supersede the

colonial militia.

The Earl of Clarendon—My Lords, I am anxious to The Earl of Clarendon-My Lords, I am an anomaly make some observations on the early part of the speech of the ns ble Earl, but they shall be very few, because I am deeply convinced of the inconvenience—and possibly the danger—of such a discussion at the present moment [Hear, hear]. Indeed, so deeply convinced am I of this that I shall refrain from making even a mil of this that I shall refrain from making even a am I of this that I shall refrain from making even a single observation on several remarks which fell from the nobic Earl, and which I heard with regret; but, still, I am so anxious that there should be no mistake as to the feelings of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the United States, or as to the policy which they have pursued, and which they will continue to pursue, that I must address a few words to your Lordships. And, my Lords, I will, in the first place, say that, as far as I myself am concerted—and I speak also in the name of all the members of Her Majesty's Government—I do not believe there can be the slightest doubt of my and their desire to maintain unimpaired the closest, the most cordial, and the most since re relations with the United States [Cheers]. I believe no men can be more convinced than we are both of our interest and our duty to maintain those be the slightest doubt of my and their desire to maintain unimpaired the closest, the most cordial, and the most since relations with the United States [Cheers]. I believe no men can be more convinced than we are both of our interest and our duty to maintain those friendly relations with the American Government and people, and as far as I am concerned, having filled the During the absence of the Jury, there was one little.

incident full of significant import, which awakened marked attention, viz: the entrance into Court of the Rev. J. Davis, chaplain of Newgate, who took his seat upon the bench near the seats of the Judgrs, in full canonicals, ready to pronounce the final "Amen," when sentence of death should be pronounced, if the intercept of the prisoner. when sentence of death should be pronounced, if the jury convicted the prisoner.

The jury reentered the Court at thirty-five minutes past three, having been absent one hour and seven-teen minutes.

teen minutes.

Upon the appearance of the jury every whisper ceased, and men seemed scarcely to breathe in the so-

lemnity of the moment.

The judges then resumed their seats, and the prisoner was replaced at the bar, looking caim and quiet.

The prisoner betrayed very little emotion during the interval that elapsed while the names of the jurors were being called over.

Mr. Streight, the Deputy Clerk of Arraigns, then inquired of them whether they had agreed upon their verdict?

The FOREMAN—We have.

Mr. Streight—Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands

not guilty of the leiony and that he is Guilty.

The FOREMAN—We say that he is Guilty.

Mr. Streight then addressed the prisoner, and said:

Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted of the crime of willful murder. Have you, or know you, anything to urge, why senterce of death should not be passed upon you, according to law!

The prisoner made no reply, but his face reddened, and there was evidently a slight convulsive twitching them his mouth.

and there was evidently a slight convuisive twitching about his mouth.

Mr. Harker, the principal usher, then made the usual proclamation for silence.

The three Judges then put on their black caps, and The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner in the following terms: William Palmer, after a long and impartial trial you have been convicted by a Jury of your country of the crime of willful murder. In that verdict my two learned brothers (Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Cress well) who have so anxiously attended to every cirbrothers (Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Cress well), who have so anxiously attended to every circumstance that has been adduced in evidence, and myself, entirely concur, and consider the conviction altogether satisfactory. Your case is attended with such circumstances of aggravation that I do not dare to touch upon them. Whether the present is the first and only offense that you have committed, is known only to God and to your own conscience. It is seldom that such a familiarity with the means of death has appeared to have been acquired without a long experience; but for the offense of which you have been found guilty, your life is forfeited. You must prepare to die, and I trust that, as you can expect no mercy in this world, you will, by repenting of your cimes, seek to obtain pardon from Almighty God. The ct of Parliament under which you have been tried, and under which you have been fought to the bar of this act of ranament under which you have been brought to the bar of this court, at your own request, gives power to the court to direct that the sentence shall be executed either to direct that the sentence shall be executed either within the district of the Central Criminal Court or in the county where the offense is committed; and in your case it is our opinion that, for the sake of example, the sentence shall be carried into effect in the county of Stafford. I hope that your terrible example will have the effect of deterring others from the commission of such atrocious crimes, and that it will be seen that, whatever art or cunning may be exercised to accomplish what the county of the county is allowed to the county of the county of the county in allowed to complish the county of the whatever art or cunning may be exercised to accomplish such a crime, with whatever caution, detection is al-most sure to follow: and however destructive poisons may be in their effects, yet Providence, caring for the safety of human life, has given its creatures the means of detecting and punishing the perpetrators of such offenses as these. Again I entreat you to prepare for the awful change that awaits you. I will not seek to harrow up your feelings by dwelling upon the circum-stances of this most foul and horrible murder, but will stances of this most foul and horrible murder, but will at once proceed to pass upon you the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken from the bar at which you now stand back to the jail of Newgate, from whence you came, and that you be afterward removed to the county jail of Stafford, that being the county in which your offense was committed, and that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until you be dead, and that your body be afterward buried within the preciucts of the prison where you were last confined, and may the Almighty God have mercy or your soul.

where you were last confined, and may the Aimighty God have merey on your soul.

The Chaplain said, "Amen," and the response, in a low tone, but and bly, was repeated all over the court.

The prisoner did not seem at all affected while the awful sentence was being pronounced; but, on the contrary, there was a sort of sneering expression on his countenance. The moment the Chief Justice had concluded, the prisoner turned round, and walked hastly away from the dock, and descended the staurcase leading to the prison.

ing to the prison.

The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the Jury, The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the Jury, and said he had to tender them his most warm thanks for the manner in which they had performed the arduous duty that had been cast upon them. They were most of them, no doubt, engaged in business; and the long detention they had undergone must have caused them very considerable inconvenience, if not loss. He could only hope that they would be rewarded by the approbation of their own consciences, and the approval of their country.

THE PEACE FESTIVALS. The English papers are filled with accounts of the re-icicings on Thursday, the 29th, the national holiday in celebration of the Peace. Of course the principal de-monstrations took place in London, but throughout the monstrations took place in London, but throughout the country the day was observed as a holiday. In the morning Prince Albert reviewed the Guards. At noon the Park and Tower guns fired a salute, and the Royal attillery company of citizens performed a similar ceremony. The naval pensioners at Greenwich, 2,800 in number, were reviewed, and dined. The theaters were opened for day performances to those who chose to opened for day performances to those who chose to pay for admission. The Queen held a drawing-room. In the evening the public edifices and some few pri-vate establishments were illuminated, and the grand display of fireworks went off satisfactorily in the Parks. No disturbance of any kind occurred; and next day No disturbance of any kind occurred; and next day the Police bad ample employment in restoring lost children to afflicted parents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Layard is again spoken of as likely to join the Ministry; he would take Lord Wodehouse's office. According to The London Advertiser, Sir John Jervis, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will be raised to the peerage for life, and be replaced by Sir Freder-

arrangements for the British deputation to the Czar's coronation at Moscow are now complete. Earl Granville is to go as head of the embassy, in place of the Duke of Cambridge, who has declined the mission. Lord Granville takes with him several scions of the nobility in the character of attaches and is accompa-nied by Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Marquis and nied by Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Marques nied by Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Marques Marchioness of Stafford, and other aristocratic connections. Dr. Sandwith, of Kars, is appointed medical attaché. The vote for the expenses of the mission is \$10,000. The French mission, under Count de Morny, is to cost four times that sum—a million of francs.

is to cost four times that sum-a million of francs. Wednesday, the 22th, was the famous "Derby day," on which all the world of London attend the races, at Epsem. Wednesday was particularly fortunate as regarded favorable weather, and the company assembled was more than ordinarily numerous. Prince Albert, accompanied by his future son-in-law, Prince William, of Prussia, was on the ground, as was Loid Palimeraten, and most of the members of both houses of Parliance. the Legislature having adjourned over the

here, Ellerton.
The Parliamentary Committee on Public Prosecu-The Parliamentary Committee on Public Prosecu-tors have handed in their report. The Committee say that the American practice has been fully and lucidly explained by H. E. Davies, barrister, of New-York, and the Committee seem to regard the system of dis-trict-attorneys as worthy of inntation in England. Lord Brougham's only sister died on the 25th ult., and he himself was so ill that he had retired to the country and left to the Lord Chancellor the care of his Jucicial Statistics bill, and other measures now before Parliament.

Parliament.
On the 27th Queen Victoria attended a bali at the
Turkish Embassy, in return for the Sultan's recen Turkish Embassy, in return for the Sultan's recent attendance at a dance at Lord Stratford de Redoliffe. As might be expected, the affair was got up in the most gorgeous style; the Turkish Government having given its Embassador, M. Musurus, a credit of 150,000

francs to pay the expenses.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas and Mr. Philip Dallas attended the Queen's drawing-room. Mrs. Howland Shaw, of Boston, was "presented" by Mrs. Dallas, and Messrs. Howland Shaw and Arthur Lyman, of Boston, by Mr. Dallas. Mr. Dallas was invited to dine with the Judges at the Lord Mayor's, but an interview with Lord Clarendon prevented his attendance. His family, however, were present, and his health was proposed.

FRANCE.

The horrors of war are about to be followed by inthe horizon of war are about to be followed by in-dications of the progress of "the arts of peace" in the French capital. The Great Agricultural Exhibition promised to be the leading topic of public interest du-ring the ensuing week. The Monitors gives an official programme, from which we learn that in consequence of the great expense to which exhibitors from all parts of Furgramme, have been cut in order to sent their arch. of the great expense to which exhibitors from all parts of Europe have been put in order to send their agricultural productions and animals to the Champs Elysees, the Minister of Agriculture has prolonged the daration of the Exhibition. It will be open from the 1st of June to the 10th, inclusively. The piles of admission is fixed at 1f. On Sunday, the 1st of June, the deers will open at mean, but on the following days from 10 to 5. At 10 clock on the 10th the distribution of recompenses awarded to the exhibitors will take place, ander the presidency of the minister. On the 1tth and 15th, frem 9 to 1, sale by anction or by private contract

of the animals and implements. On the 12th, from 12 to, 5 public experiments of machines and apparatus fixed on by the Jury, in the trial ground in the commune of Villiers. Price of admission to the experiments, 1fr. The animals not receiving prizes must be removed between 9 o'clock in the morning of the 13th and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The owners of animals receiving prizes must allow them to remain, if required, during the 13th and 14th, for photographic and other drawings to be made of them. The machines, implements, and produce must all be removed before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st.

M. Jourdan, a barrister, has been arrested and condemned to four years' imprisonment and 5,000 france fine, for having sent through the mail, from Brussels to Paris, five copies of a manifesto signed by Kossath, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin. Other copies of the same document were smuggled into France in the interior of

a lobster.

Lord Cowley, the British Minister, gave a dinner at the embasey on the 24th, Queen Victoria's birthday.

The Ministers of State and foreign Ministers were

The Sous subscription, to present a testimonial to the Empress and her child, had been brought to a close, and realized 80,000 francs. The Emperor, through the Minister of the Interior, thanks the subscribers, and begs they will hand over the money to the fund for the education of orphans of the working classes of Paris, to which object he also devotes the 600,000 france voted to the Prince by the Municipal Council.

BELGIUM.

The Legislative session closed on the 24th. Previous o adjournment the Senate assented to the bill reducing to adjournment the Senate assented to the bill reducing the import duties on certain articles. The Prince de Ligne is to represent Belgium at the coronation of the Czar, as he did at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Werne, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has left Vienna for Rome-it was presumed on a po-

has left Vienna for Rome as a place in the littical mission.

The official journal of Vienna states that the tripartite treaty of April 15 contains no secret articles, or none beyond those already published: and, further, that it was entered into by Austria, France, and England in consequence of the refusal of Russia and Prussia to subscribe a guarantee of the independence of Turkey.

A meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria is confidently spoken of, to take place this Summer at

A meeting of the Emperors of France and Austra is confidently spoken of, to take place this Summer at Frankfort on the Main.

Baron Sina, banker, of Vienna, is dead, leaving a fortune of \$5,000,000 of florins.

Prince Esterhazy Galantha, formerly Minister at London, is to represent Austria at the Coronation of the Czar at Moscow, August.

GERMANY.

There is to be a Conference of the States of the There is to be a Conference of the Sacks of the Zollverein, at Eigenach, this Summer. Prussia will renew her proposition to reduce the duty on Iron, (from 1/ to 6d. on pig iron; 4/6 to 3/ on cast and rolled iron, and from 9/10 7/6 on sheet iron,) which has been opposed hitherto by the South German States, but will now be agreed to unanimously.

A return of the number of accidents on the Prussian railways during the past year has just been published. Not one life was lost, and only three persons were intered.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess of England is now an understood fact, and the officers of their future household are already se-

A letter from Hamburg mentions the circu of two cargoes of rye having arrived at that port from the United States, for Prussian account and consump-tion—and adds that the circumstance will no doubt cause some sensation in the corn districts of Europe.

DENMARK.

The report of the expected arrival of American ships of war in Danish waters has led the Government of Denmark to take measures of preparation for whatever turn events may take. The corvette Nayade has been dispatched in haste to the Danish West India Islands, dispatched in haste to the Danish West India Islands, and the greatest exertions are being made to complete the fitting out of several vessels. Among these is the frigate Rota, of 42 guns, which, as soon as complete, is to be stationed at Belbeck, the narrowest part of is to be stationed at Belbeck, the narrowest part of the Sound, so that all ships passing must come within range of her guns. Another steamfrigate, 46 guns, will be launched with all her machinery on board in about a week. The steam corvette Hiemdal, 22 guns, and a screw gunboat on the British model, are also being fitted out.

THE SOUND DUES.

A letter from Berlin, in The Manchester Guardian, says there is a strong party fin Prussia which is desirous that the Gouernment, instead of following the example of Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg, in regard to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, should abstain from any present decision, and should eventually take the same course as the United States. There is, at all everts, a general disinclination to saddle the country with so large a sum as \$4,650,000, such being the sum chargeable against Prussia in the event of capitalization. But the liberal journals say that the Prussian Government has, in a measure, tied its hands by the effete policy recently pursued, and that Prussia will prohably follow in the wake of Russia.

RUSSIA.

The new Russian loan will, it is believed, amount to 100,000,000 silver roubles. The interest is fixed at 4 per cent, and a portion of the bonds will be redeemed every year by means of a sinking fund, formed by an additional one per cent, reserved annually, with which will be combined a lottery of money prizes. The loan is principally for the construction of railroads in the is principally for the construction of railroads in the interior of Russia, and partly for the indemnification to be paid to Denmark for the Sound Dues; although it is whispered that a considerable portion of it will be given up to the Grand Duke Constantine, to enable him to carry out his darling project of metamorphosing the whole of the Russian navy into screw steamers.

The Independance Beige gives the following as the substance of the Emperor Alexander's address to a deputation of the citizens of Warsaw:

"My plan of conduct toward your country is absolute that the screen of the cast. I am content with the Poles.

deputation of the citizens of Warsaw:

"My plan of conduct toward your country is absolute forgetfulness of the past. I am content with the Poles, not merely because, in spite of revolutions and wars in which all Europe has been entangled, they have not forgotten their duties to their sovereign and themselves, but still more because those of them who have fought in the ranks of my soldiers have displayed a bravery and fidelity which have been proof against all temptation. I shall not cease to love the Poles as my children. Tell this, Messieurs, I pray you, to your fellow-citizens; but tell them, also, that the time for idle dreams is at an end. No more of reveries! I wish Poland to be happy, and she can only be so by her union with Russia."

THE EAST.

A Cemmissioner, in accordance with the 23d article of the Treaty of Peace, is about to proceed to Bucharest, to arrange for the proper government of the Principalities. Sir Henry Bulwer will be the English repreertative.

The Turkish Government has refused to acknowl-

The Turkish Government has refused to acknowledge the independence of Circussia, and the Circussian deputation was about to quit Constantinople.

Up to the 10th of May, 55,000 French, 9,000 English, 7,000 Sardinians and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Ciricea, and there were still on Rissian territory 85,000 French, 40,000 English and 3,000 Sardinians.

Madame Dorothea Pollack, Superintendent of the German Jewish Hospital at Jerusalem, has bought 1,500 square feet of ground on the Mount of Olives, to form a surial place for the German Jewish community. The contract of purchase was witnessed by the different European Consuls.

Russian engineers are surveying Sevastopol, which is to to be entirely rebuilt on a new plan.

is to to be entirely rebuilt on a new plan. Quarantine is suspended at Ocessa for four months. Merchandise was reported (May 10) scarce, and freights

were falling.

Marshal Pelissier is hastening home from the Crimea
to be present at the baptism of the Prince of France.

ITALY.

Letters' from all parts of Italy speak of the very poo Letters from all parts of Italy speak of the very poor hopes the Italians entertain of any reforms suggested by Austria. At Turin and Genoa there had been disturbances in the streets. Exciting placards were affixed to the walls, and cries were raised of "Death to Austria!" After a time the excitement subsided. The Neapolitan Government has, in a diplomatic note, cotterted the representations which Count Cavour made to the Paris Congress, and professes a wish to expedite any wise measures of reform which would improve the condition of Italy. It is rumored that the Pops is degrees of having a Congress of the Italian Sov-Pops is devices of having a Congress of the Italian Sovereigns at Rome, with the addition of representatives from France and Austria. The Pope is personally not averse to making certain concessions, but his timidity demands material support in case of outbreak.

A small squadron of British ships is ordered to cruise off Naples.

Soon these came in, thirteen in number, fire,

HOLY-WEEK AT ROME. From Our Own Correspondent

ROME, Thursday, April 24, 1856...

The Scala Regis is a continuation of the colon-nade and gallery at the right of St. Peter's-Bernini's architectural skill having made it appear longer and breader than it really is. On the first day of the Miserere all other entrances to the Vatican were closed or impeded by guards, and across this stood two files of soldiers to keep back the crowd till the doors of the Sistine were opened, at half-past 2, when only a few ladies passed at a time. Having ascended the grand staircase, we turned to the right, and mounted again, and, entering a portal, we were within the Scala Regia-a superb vestibule to the Pauline and Sistine chapels. The latter is the Pope's par excellence, and seems very small in comparison with what we have seen at St. Peter's: but its capacity is marvelous in Holy-Week. It is a lofty, oblong hall, without nave, aisles or pillars. The part reserved for the altar aisles or pillars. The part reserved for the altar and choir occupies three-fourths of its space, and is separated from the rest by a screen of gilded iron cross-bars, surmounted by a carved cernice and candelabra. The space before this is divided by an aisle; at the right are the places reserved for ladies; benches without backs, except those for the ladies of embassadors, being placed in rows, as closely as convenient, for their seats; and and not more than two hundred, at the most, can have be accommadated. So you can indee of the here be accommodated. So you can judge of the disappointment of thousands to whom tickets of admission must be refused. At the left is a high, red-draped tribune for foreign kings and princes, and below it places for the diplomatic corps.

The walls of the Chapel are divided by their

frescoes into three sections; at the top full-length portraits of popes, placed by twos, alternate with the windows; below these, like tapestries suspended from a cornice, and separated by pilasters, are large pictures representing events in the Zeo of Christ, painted by the early cotemporaries of Michael Angelo, much in the manner now styled Pre-Raphaelite. In the lowest section are elaborate imitations of gold-wrought draperies, in which are inwoven the name and arms of Sixtus IV., its founder. Overhead we read the autebiographies of God and man; there the great spirit of Michael Angelo appears, with the Creator, the Creation, Man and the Fall, Prophets, Sybils and barities-all sublime as truth itself. are summoned to the hour supreme of the universe assembled before its judge. This gigantic picture covers the end of the chapel, from floor to ceiling; and was executed forty years after the others— these, indicating an early maturity, and that, a continuation of the power of genius sufficient to over-whelm us with the sense of its grandeur, without pointing to the dome of St. Peter's, within which

it circled twenty years later still.

Life, Peath and Eternity are figured in these Life, Death and Elerany are naured in these successive epochs of the artist's inspiration, and only in such a trinity could it find its unity. But pardon our metaphysics; we were glad to make friends with them for two hours before the chants

Meantime the ladies' space was filled; gentlemen stood, a compact crowd, in the sisle, and on to the limits of the choir beyond the screen. The cardinals entered by a side-door near the altar, at

quarter-past 4, and the Tenebræ began. They are the dirge of the Church at the death of the Redeemer, and perpetuate the souvenirs of the early Christians who worshiped at night or in obscurity to evade their persecutors. The office consists of the chanting of psalms, after the third of which is sung the First Chapter of Jeremiah by solo voices. At the close of each psalm, one of the thirteen lights placed on a triangle at the right of the altar is extinguished, till only one remains.

Then night is closing round us; it is past 6.

The paintings of the roof are lost in shade. The ghastly forms of the Last Judgment have faded into the blue of its bottomless pit, and blackness is coming over it all. The huge funereal tapers on the screen and those before the altar, are out. All the time the altar-piece has been hung with purple, and the cross vailed with the same. When the psalms are ended, the last light on the top of the triangle is placed within the altar. It is the light of the world hidden but not extinguished. Then the Miserere began. The ladies involuntarily rose, bowed or fell on their knees. The music was unlike any I had ever heard before; I could compare it only to the wail of the disciples and friends at the foot of the cross. The plaintive pathos of the beloved John-the remorseful and penitent tones of Peter mingled with the flood of grief and tears of all the others. At times a voice full of anguish and prayer and all but despair rose above the others, then fainted and fell; it was that of Mary the Mother. Nothing ever me so into sympathy with her at that awful hour. Then followed the sweet tones of the Magdalen, consoling and soothing; and if Fancy wandered, she heard far off in the air the undulating movement of wings, and the march of spirits and the rush of heavenly witnesses, or if she ventured further she heard sounds from astonished Hades in beholding the Lord descended there. No human effort stirs the imagination or touches the heart like this music. The soul has been prepared for it by two hours of solemn chanting, relieved by occasional solos. The choir, composed of priests belonging to the Papal chapel, is placed at the right in a tribune receding into an alcove. A light glimmering from there is all that is seen during the last singing. The voices are all male, but many of them such as come from female hearts and lips. The beauty of the female hearts and lips. The beauty of the place, decerated by the highest human genius -the Oratory of the Sovereign Pontiff-sanctified by the most sacred symbols-the eloquence of nusic, painting and architecture, all mark a new era of emotions. During the quarter of an hour that the Miserere continues, the house is as still as silence. Men and women who have stood for five hours, forget their fatigues in the realization of their illusions. When the music has ceased, small, counterfeit thunder is given, to figure the rending of the rocks at the Crucifixion; out the heart has no need of such trumpery-it is already rent by love, pity and contrision. Night embraced us, as darkness the earth at the death of our Lord. When we left the chapel, lights burned in the grand vestibule and down the royal

staircase: we continued along the colonnade, and approached St. Peter's by traversing the Place. I wilight augmented the grandour of its exterior, but within, the effect was still more extraordi nary. Details were lost in the solemn space spread out about us. The hundred lamps around t. Peter's Tomb flickered like stars in the ob scurity. Pilgrims, processions of priests, and thousands of other worshipers darkened the pavement; a tinkling bell brought them all to their knees, and burning tapers in a high balcony to the left, beyond the altar, attracted our attention. It was the moment of the exposure of the most sa-cred relics, which are parts of the cross and lance, and the face of our Lord miraculously impressed on a cloth of St. Veronica. As they were carried to and fro on the balcony, we same only the glitter of crystal and gold which incased

Thursday offered the longest and most varied of all the programmes of Holy Week. We left home before 8 in the morning, and returned at 8 in the evening to dine. At first we went to High Mass in the Sistine Chapel. After this the Conse-crated Host is borne by the Pope, beneath his silken martle, to the Pauline Chapel. Choristers stand in the Sala Regia, while the procession is forming, and the moment the vailed cross issues from the Sistine door, they commence the hyms in honor of the Holy Sacrament. Incense is offered to the Host until its deposition in the gracalled "The Sepulcre," on the altar of the Pauline Chanel

ine Chapel. After this ceremony the Papal Benediction After this ceremony the l'apal Benediction given, at 12 o'clock precisely, from the balcony of St. Peter's, to multitudes assembled on the Place. Meantime, since early morning, the right tray sept of the Church has been filling. Thunes has been placed on each side for ladies in vails, and on the right a canopied balcony was raised for the Reman Princesses. At the end stood the papel throne, at dat its side a platform for those whose feet his Holiuess was about to week.

feet his Holiness was about to wash.